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Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

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No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTHS.

On June 28th, at Slants, to Dr. and Mrs. H. STANLEY JENKIN, a daughter (Margaret Winifred).

On July 20th, at Kuling, to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, a son.

On July 26th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR EYKELHOF, a son.

On July 26th, at the Chartered Bank House, Shanghai; to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE MILLER, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On July 24th, at Shanghai, THOMAS DANIEL, second son of C. O. GRAM, formerly of the Customs Service, Shanghai; BARBARA PRIMROSE, eldest daughter of G. C. PEARSON, of the China Merchants' S. N. Co.

DEATH.

On July 1st, at South Kensington, London, JOHN GEORGE BARKLEY, late of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3RD 1909.

MISFORTUNES still crowd upon unhappy Spain. Not only has the fighting with the Moors so far resulted in nothing but a succession of disasters, but the unpopularity of the war has grown to such an extent that it has found angry expression in riots and street fighting which have had to be quelled by the artillery, who have been responsible for a death roll which has not been equalled by some of the recent sanguinary encounters in which the forces of Spain have been worsted. The outlook is far from hopeful.

Martial law has been proclaimed practically throughout the country, but what is perhaps the most significant of all the news items which have filtered through from Madrid is that the Queen and the Dowager Queen have retired into France, indicating that there is a feeling of uneasiness as to what may happen with the people in such a

temper as that apparently are in at present. Though the telegraphic information tells of the growing unpopularity of the war, it is still strangely silent as to the reason for this. As we remarked before, it might have been expected that national pride would have insisted on the hostilities which have broken out between Spain and Morocco being pursued with vigour necessary to ensure the success of the Spanish arms and the maintenance of Spanish prestige, and we suggested as an explanation either that the Government had lost the confidence of the country or that the people were not convinced that the possessions belonging to Spain in North Africa were worth the cost of maintaining, with the single exception, perhaps, of Ceuta. But from information derived from other sources we have reason to believe that a lack of confidence in the present administration is not the cause which has given rise to so many forceful expressions of disapproval of the present campaign. Neither is the opposition to the war based on any sentimental foundation that war is wrong. The explanation is simply that the people prefer peace to war.

Since their unfortunate experiences of last century they have learned a little of the advantages of industrialism. A serious attempt to develop the resources of the country has resulted in new enterprises being established, industries have sprung up in many parts of the country, and the populace, becoming conscious of the ensuing prosperity, are naturally averse to the Government embarking on a course of action which is likely to take them from peaceful avocations. This is the crux of the whole problem. No war of any magnitude and it is apparent that the present fighting is more serious than was at first anticipated—can be waged without augmenting the peace establishment of the army. In time of peace Spain's standing army does not amount to more than 100,000, but when war is threatened conscription is applied and that number is doubled, while, if necessary, the reserves can be called out, giving another 100,000. Now we see that 75,000 reinforcements are demanded for the troops in Melilla, which means that men will have to be drawn from their various employments to bear arms. As the people have no reason to look back on recent wars in which Spain was engaged with any feeling of pride, they show little enthusiasm over any military enterprise; but when added to that they have learned to enjoy the blessings of peace and to reap the advantages of a growing industrialism and a revival of trade, their present attitude does not seem quite so inexplicable. Some might see in this a happy augury for the future. They might regard it as a harbinger of that happy era when the men of one nation will cease to fight the men of another whom they do not know, and with whom they have no personal quarrel. But the time anticipated upon, it is not improbable that Spain will have to make her sons realize that while enjoying the blessings of peace they must ever remember that the best guarantee for peace is preparedness for war.

The new harbour light situated on Signal Hill, Kowloon, was in operation for the first time on Sunday night.

A costly scheme to provide Bangkok with a water supply has received the Royal sanction.

It is expected that the works will be completed by November 1912.

Sir Robert Hart, writing to the officials of the Portadown Methodist Church, states that his health is far from good and his plans for returning to China in July have been upset.

At a recent meeting of the Kulangau (Amoy) Municipal Council, the agreement of the Secretary and Capt. Supt. of Police was renewed for a further period of three years, from the 1st June, 1909, at a salary of \$350 per month.

It is a notorious fact, says the *Scout Press*, that in former days Korean officials used to demand a portion of the taxes paid in by the people. In April last a law was promulgated for the adjustment of the loss caused to the Treasury in this way and also for the prevention of embezzlement in future. The Government has since been investigating the matter and is said to have discovered that during the 12 years between 1895 and 1907 as much as three million yen have gone astray, about three thousand Korean officials being responsible for this. To their great consternation, the Government has now demanded of those officials, against whom there is clear evidence, the repayment of their misappropriations. Already over 100 officials, including some of high rank, have been informed of the Government's determination and have promised to make good the shortage, which amounts to about 300,000 yen altogether. Those unable to pay the whole amount at once will be devoted towards liquidating the debt with the Bank.

While the occupants of house No. 125, Nullah Lane, Wan Chai, were absent yesterday a thief broke the lock of the front door, entered and was departing with a box of clothing when one of the inmates returned. The thief was unsuccessful in his attempt to escape, and on appearing before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

The death is announced at home of Major-General Wilsons-Black, who was commander of the forces in Hongkong about ten years ago. His body was cremated at Golder's Green.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal and formerly Governor of Hongkong, while driving on the 8th ult. was thrown out of his carriage as the result of a collision with a wagon. His Excellency sustained some slight injuries. The accident appears to have taken place in London.

The new premises which have been erected for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Vieux Road are nearing completion. The new structure, which is decidedly handsome and a welcome addition to the architectural beauties of the city, is certainly worthy of the traditions of the "princely house."

A sad fatality was reported to the police at Hongkong on Saturday. A Chinese schoolboy on his way home stopped to have a swim in a pond. He was the only bather, and apparently he got beyond his depth, for when his uncle went in search of him later he found his clothes and school books on the bank, and the lifeless body of his nephew in the water.

More than 30,000 Chinese have been received into Church fellowship by the China Inland Mission since its commencement in 1866, and of these more than 21,000 still remain. Of the number 2,507 were received last year. The C.I.M. has 928 missionaries, 210 central stations, 760 outstations, 970 chapels, eight hospitals, 32 dispensaries, 83 opium refuges, and more than 200 day and boarding schools, with about 4,000 scholars.

Under the heading "Hongkong Spared," the Manila *Advertiser* of Thursday last says:—"Contrary to all the expectations of the Weather Bureau and to the very general rule of the road followed by typhoons, the storm that was expected to pass by the archipelago and strike Hongkong on Tuesday night failed to fulfil expectations, but made a reverie about nine o'clock and returned to the Philippines, staying all day and making it look as though a new centre of depression had been created."

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale and Co., the well-known rice exporting firm of Saigon, say in their latest circular dated the 23rd ult.:—"The few sales effected to Java and the Philippines during the past week at ruling prices have tended to advance our market to no small degree. In expectation of a strong demand from these directions millers are now adopting a cautious policy, and are only open to contract at limits which buyers are reluctant to pay for the present. At the close our market shows indication of being well able to maintain prices."

The American Ambassador entertained at dinner at Dorchester House on the 7th ult. the British, American, French, and German representatives of the group of bankers in each country who were in London for the purpose of settling the terms of participation in the loan to China for the Hankow-Szechuan Railway. Great Britain was represented by Mr. William Keswick, M.P., Mr. Carl Mayer, and Mr. C. S. Addis; France by M. Simon and M. Ubrmann; Germany by Herr Urbig and Herr Rohrers; and America by Mr. Edward Grenfell, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, and Mr. W. D. Straight.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Mrs. Bourne and Miss Bourne left Shanghai for home by the E. M. S. *Empress of India*. A very large number of friends were present on the jetty to bid them farwell, and many good wishes follow them for a pleasant holiday. Mr. Bourne has been Acting Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for China and Korea since May, 1908, and he has been very hard worked especially during the past six months. His home leave for one year fell due at the beginning of the month. Mr. Lindsey Smith, who with Mrs. Lindsey Smith have just arrived at Shanghai, will be Acting Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for the present.

Perhaps the next mining excitement in the Philippines, says a Manila contemporary, will be an oil boom. Up to the present time considerable exploring has been carried on in a quiet way, and some wells have been drilled to shallow depths with encouraging results. Very little information concerning the oil finds has thus far reached the public, but there is no reason for holding it back, since there is room for everybody in the field. Dr. George I. Adams, geologist of the Division of Mines, has just returned from a reconnaissance in the Tayabas Peninsula and has brought back samples of the oil which were collected with special care for the purpose of analysis in the laboratory of the Bureau of Mines.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
Copyright Ordinance 1894.]"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.
THE JOHORE PIRACY DEATH
SENTENCES QUASHED.

SINGAPORE, August 2nd. A specially convened Appeal Court at Singapore has quashed the death sentences passed upon the Johore pirates and condemned them to penal servitude for life.

The ground on which the Court based its decision was that the crime was committed outside the Territorial waters of the Colony, and that both the victims and the perpetrators of the crime were the subjects of a Foreign Power.

GREAT FIRE AT OSAKA.

20,000 HOUSES DESTROYED.

TOKYO, August 2nd. A quarter of the city of Osaka has been destroyed by fire which broke out at daybreak on Saturday through the upsetting of an oil lamp in a small factory.

The flames spread with fearful rapidity and swept over the centre of the city, destroying the Courts of Appeal, the Town Hall, several large business offices and factories and about twenty thousand houses.

Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and the mortality is high, but the number of deaths has not yet been ascertained.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

LONDON, August 2nd. The House of Representatives at Washington has adopted the Conference Tariff by 195 votes to 173.

These figures have evoked Republican demonstrations.

AUTHORITY TRIUMPHS IN
BARCELONA.

LONDON, August 2nd. Authority has clearly triumphed at Barcelona, which is becoming quiet.

Official reports state that order has been restored in the disturbed districts of Catalonia, Aragon, and Vizcaya.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

Barcelona is settling down again to its normal state.

Whole quarters of the city were razed by the recent artillery fire.

The Captain-General estimates that 1,000 were killed and 2,500 are in the hospitals.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

LONDON, August 2nd. News from Constantinople states that Turkish resentment in regard to Crete is strained to danger point.

The Porte has protested to the Powers to the effect that the hoisting of the flag has strengthened Turkish public opinion.

Stronger steps are considered imminent.

BRITISHERS IN PASIG JAIL FOR
"ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION."

INTERVENTION OF H. M. CONSUL.

The difficulty the bureau of justice has to deal with in the appointment of justices of the peace capable of fulfilling the position was made evident on Sunday in the action of the justice of the peace of Pasig, who imposed a fine of P. 2,000 apiece upon four Britshers who were arrested by the police and charged with attempted assassination because an automobile in which they were riding struck and injured a native who accidentally jumped in the track of the machine in an attempt to escape from it.

A party of four Britshers were on pleasure bent and were returning from Montalban when the accident occurred within the limits of Pasig. They rendered all assistance possible and even reported the case to the police at the station and were arrested for their pains.

They were held in the municipal jail for seven hours for lack of bondsman, but when able to communicate with their Consul their cause was at once taken up and they were released. —Cablenews-American.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

Progress is being made with the arrangements for a lawn bowls championship of the Colony, all the four bowling clubs having indicated their approval of the scheme.

CROQUET.

The Kowloon Bowling Club is responsible for the great interest which has been awakened in this game in the Colony. Already two competitions—mixed doubles and gentlemen's doubles—have been played on this green, and now a championship competition is under weigh.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday twenty-four natives were fined \$4 each for gambling at Shaukiwan.

A coolie who was arrested while endeavouring to force an entrance into 175, Queen's Road Central was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday with having house-breaking implements in his possession. He was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A native appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday on the charge of attempting to stow away to Australia by the *Teiyan*. On the evidence he was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$150, the alternative being three months' imprisonment.

OPIUM SELLER'S SCARE.

On Sunday the keeper of an opium den dashed into the Central Police Station and in a few minutes had told Inspector Fenton, three disreputable stories of a robbery with violence which he alleged had occurred in his den. From all that he had been told the inspector on duty gathered that six men had presented themselves at the den, and while one had purchased an amount of opium the rest had departed with \$27 which they had extracted from the till. Detective-Sergeant Appleton was despatched to make inquiries, and that officer discovered that nothing more than a free fight had taken place in the den, and that the participants had rapidly made themselves scarce.

OBSTRUCTION AND ATTEMPTED
BRIEFERY.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday a hawker was charged with causing an obstruction at Wanchai, and with attempted bribery. When arrested by a constable it appears that some Chinese women told the defendant to pay the policeman twenty cents and all would be well.

The hawker had only seven cents and fifteen cash in his possession, but he immediately proffered this amount as a peace offering. Instead of having the desired effect, however, it caused the policeman's grip to close the tighter on his prisoner, and the latter was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday. On the charge of obstruction he was fined \$10, while a further fine of \$15 was inflicted on the charge of bribery.

THE TRUCK NUISANCE.

Mr. A. Course, traffic superintendent of the Tramway Co., proceeded against the driver of a truck owned by the Connaught Aerated Water Company, of Queen's Road East, before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for obstructing a tramcar in Des Vieux Road Central. It would appear that the trucks belonging to this Company fit on the tram lines, and that great difficulty is experienced in removing them when a tram is approaching.

When the case was concluded yesterday Mr. Course pressed for a heavy penalty on the ground that the Tramway Company had experienced considerable trouble with the trucks of the defendant Company.

His Worship fined the driver \$20, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.</

SHIPPING NOTES.

A San Francisco journal states that plans are nearly completed by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for the use of coal as well as oil as fuel in the liners of the Japanese Steamship Company. Before the *Tenyu Maru* and *Chigo Maru* were built the Japanese company contracted for an annual supply of several million barrels of fuel oil, and at the same time began the construction in England of two huge tank steamers which were to be used in transporting the fuel from the Pacific coast to Japan. It has since been found that the oil supply is not entirely adequate, and there seems to be some danger of the company running out of fuel. It is proposed to avoid any possible embarrassment by replacing the oil-burners under some of the boilers with furnaces, and to use both coal and oil for fuel, the coal being taken aboard at Nagasaki and the oil on the Pacific coast. The plan is an innovation that is expected to prove highly satisfactory on the big turbine liners.

The Board of Trade has issued as a Parliamentary Paper [61] a return showing how many British foreign-sailing ships are recorded as "missing" during each of the past five years; the tonnage of these vessels, what number of certificate officers they were carrying on leaving port, and the number of men composing their crews, with their respective ratings and nationality in each case. A summary of the statistics shows a total of 26 vessels missing in the five years, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,703 tons. The board of directors includes the Duke of Argyll and Earl Roberts.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

All kinds of speculations are rife regarding the future of the Opium Department in India, says a Calcutta paper. China's strong determination to put a stop to the opium traffic by restricting the consumption and cultivation of indigenous poppy resulted in much discussion in the British Parliament, in pursuance of which the Secretary of State issued orders on the Government of India to reduce the cultivation experimentally. This was about four years ago; since then active steps have been taken in both India and Ceylon opium agencies and the total area under cultivation last year was nearly forty per cent. less than what it was five years back and the reduction is steadily going on. This reduction did not entail much trouble, as in Behar, which is under the Patna agency, cultivators are not anxious to grow poppy as they find crops more lucrative. The same conditions prevail in certain parts of the U.P. Regarding the staff of the two agencies, no examination was held for the last three years for the admission of gazetted officers to the department and permanent appointments on the ministerial staff have been very few. A tendency to reduction prevails everywhere in the department. If these conditions last there is no doubt the two agencies will be amalgamated into one, with one Opium Agent at its head and one factory for manufacture, instead of two as at present, and this will be done before long.

A senior Bengal civilian holds the post of Opium Agent at Patna and an U.P. one at Benares. When the two agencies are amalgamated the posts will perhaps go alternately to the civilians of the two provinces. One of the two factories must be closed. The chance in this respect is for Patna. The Agency which is at Ghazipur is the better equipped of the two, has more accommodation than the Patna factory, and enjoys the advantage of cheaper labour, besides being much more centrally situated. The two Opium Agents have recently gone up to Simla. This may probably forebode some definite decision regarding the future opium policy.

RUSSIA WATCHING THE JAPANESE AT MUKDEN.

Not much activity in connection with the production of new merchant tonnage is to be noted. Some day the boom will come, but it is apparently the general opinion, says a London contemporary, that as yet the existing supply of cargo ships is still more than adequate to the world's trading requirements. Slowly, but surely, no doubt, the surplusage is diminishing, but the state of the register and of the freight market combined is not yet deemed encouraging for much further construction just at present. Liners, of course, must be built. The Anchor Line, for example, is inviting tenders for a new steamer of 10,000 tons. Tramp tonnage, however, in very little request. In general the shipbuilding situation may be said to have been favourably affected by the naval work which has been put in hand, but this has no interest for the yards which do not aspire to Admiralty contracts, because they have not the facilities for their execution. Here there is in many cases still a lamentable lack of work.

THE KRUPP WORKS.

A shipping newspaper calls attention to the hard case of some of the smaller yards, and to the great variety of work which the bigger undertakings lay themselves out for in these days. Some of them, it is pointed out, can produce anything from a Dreadnought to a steam yacht, and are equally capable of turning out a floating dock or a destroyer. It is suggested that the ability of the big yards to meet all and laundry needs is making its influence more and more felt, and for one thing, because they can do the small work quite as economically as the great. This, of course, is not a new tendency of events. They have been moving in this direction for a long time past. It is the shipbuilding slump which has, perhaps, helped to accentuate them.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, better known as the Morgan Combine, represents the largest shipping organisation in the world. Apart from certain interests in the Australian and New Zealand trades, its operations are practically confined to the North Atlantic. As, therefore, the trade between Europe and the United States was entirely disorganized last year by the American financial crisis, the company stood to be hit heavily. The report and balance-sheet for 1908 bear obvious traces of a wholly unprecedented condition of affairs. The company has never paid a dividend on its stocks, so that it is not a case of the temporary absence of a distribution such as has been the experience of shareholders in the Cunard, Hamburg-American, and Norddeutscher-Lloyd lines. The trouble in this instance takes the form of

AMERICAN CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

The British Embassy at Washington has notified the State Department that the Commander of the sloop *Merlin* has telephoned to the Foreign Office in London from Sandakan, North Borneo, that the vessel is proceeding along the East Coast of Borneo for the purpose of rendering aid to an American citizen, who has been captured by pirates. The *Merlin* is co-operating with an American vessel, and will report further action if necessary.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Paris, July 2nd, 1909.

THE TUE.

Visitors to Longchamps last Sunday spent a much more enjoyable day than did those who went to Auteuil the Sunday before, and whose racecourse riots completely upset everybody and everything. Le Grand Prix at Longchamps last Sunday went off remarkably well—safe for the wretched and unseasonable weather. The authorities this time had taken every precaution to ensure order. Because of the fierce rioting and incendiarism during the previous Sunday's race at Auteuil, firemen were on duty at Longchamps, in readiness to aid in case of emergency. Troops, too, lined the rails of the course, in order to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes which occurred at Auteuil in consequence of the unsettled dispute between the stable-boys and the trainers. A mutual arrangement was arrived at between the two parties to the effect that there should be no disturbance of any description on Grand Prix day, and this truce was faithfully observed.

As a result of this, the greatest French classic race of the year was run in the presence of a huge cosmopolitan crowd. So great indeed was the betting on the present occasion that it was found necessary to open an unusually large number of betting booths for the Par-Mutuel, the total amount of money which changed hands for that race alone was not less than £76,102. The English money went largely on William the Fourth, a splendid looking animal, and on Valence, which, however, was less of a favourite with the visitors. Neither of these two horses won. After a very exciting race—in which eleven horses altogether took part in heavy rain, Verdun, owned by Baron M. de Rothschild, passed the winning post an easy winner by two and a half lengths—a brilliant victory for the French Turf. William the Fourth, after leading for a considerable distance, only succeeded in securing fourth place at the finish. Barat, the winning jockey, was immediately congratulated by his millionaire master, Baron Rothschild, and made a great fuss of, for it was the first time on record that a French jockey had won the famous Grand Prix or French Derby. Barat being born in France of French parents, as the horses came off the course each was surrounded by a guard of soldiers with loaded rifles who were loudly and ironically cheered by the crowd. It was a day's outing for the warriors who had next to nothing to do. Their presence at Longchamps was enough.

THE "STRIKE" MANIA.

"King" Patna, the most successful strike organiser in France, and one of the pontiffs of that powerful Socialist organisation, the Confédération Générale du Travail, declared that such a thing as a strike of jockeys on Grand Prix Day would meet with his entire approbation. After having had to climb down from his high pedestal a few weeks ago, M. Patna is once more on the warpath, on the look out for more mischief. He is actually upon carrying on a guerrilla warfare in France which he feels sure will ultimately prove successful. He has not, up to the present at least, been as successful as he anticipated in inducing the ballet-dancers of the Paris Opera to strike for higher wages. After seriously considering the point the ladies have declared themselves opposed to such a step. M. Patna, who is a humourist, delights at the thought of the Opera being crowded on a gallery night, when President Fallières and the Czar or other Sovereign would be seated side by side expecting to see a magnificent spectacle, but instead have to witness those on the stage indulging in revolutionary songs and dances. "Wouldn't this be amusing?" observes M. Patna. "Perhaps. It might seem funny to him and Labour agitators whose dearest ambition is to create social disorder and confusion. Such a day-dream is not likely to be realised, as soon as the troublesome M. Patna and his merry men imagine. From attempting a coup at the Opera, the apostles of anarchy have turned their attention to the Casino, where every effort is being made to prevail upon the croupiers to go on strike. M. Patna is also contemplating to play a trick with the food at all the fashionable hotels and restaurants on the same day, and the same hour, and calling upon orchestras to play out of time by way of adding to the confusion. M. Patna will not be satisfied until he has brought everything to a standstill; he longs for the day when he will be able to say that "King new plus," or everything is at a standstill. By varying his plans, the lives of Parisians will cease to be monotonous. He has anything but abandoned the idea of a general strike; he admits that its recent failure was due to want of skillful experience. His troops—as he calls his followers—are now well disciplined, and the time is approaching when the whole of France will be thrown into the utmost confusion. For this, he relies on the present guerrilla warfare—a harassing policy for the Government.

Signs are not wanting that the trouble in the French Navy is gradually getting worse. The bad food served to sailors has created quite a storm of public indignation throughout the country and added fuel to fire. In consequence of this a mutinous outbreak has occurred among certain crews belonging to the Northern squadron. For instance, nearly 200 cwt. of diseased meat have been thrown overboard from the *Duguet-Thure*. The crew on the *Marselle* fasted for 24 hours rather than touch the meat served to them which was declared to be unfit for food. Several men on board the *Desaix* after eating tripe and onions are in the hospital. Other similar cases are reported. An inquiry has been ordered. It is to be hoped things are not quite so bad as they seem. The stokers insist on being given good food, after being

overworked during the manoeuvres. Worth noting is the fact that the men in the sister service are much more fortunate in this respect. M. Cheron, the Under-Secretary of State for War, has, ever since his appointment, devoted all his energies to the moral and physical well-being of the troops. Sailors are as much entitled to official recognition as the soldiers as regards wholesome food and plenty of it.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The more things change in this country the more they remain the same, except when they get worse. Since the recent strike agitation it certainly seems as if the French postal service was worse than ever.

Letters, telegrams, post-cards, money orders, all have gone wrong.

No trouble appears to be taken about the proper distribution of such correspondence. One important registered letter addressed to Geneva was through the carelessness of a Post Office employee dispatched to Genoa in Italy, from whence it was returned two days afterwards with the intimation: "Address unknown". Makers cannot continue like this much longer.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

The cinematograph now plays a leading role in a great many French schools and colleges. By its aid pupils attend more regularly, while taking a pleasure in following the courses which are no longer monotonous. In fact, everything is now done to make the task as interesting and as pleasant as possible, whereas in years gone by, in order that the work of educating the young should be effective, it had to be severe and unattractive.

What a pity we cannot live our time over again! Oh! for the joys and sorrows of schooldays! Most of the foolish punishments that were inflicted on schoolboys half a century ago have now been abolished and replaced by everything that is kind. France—as a first-class educational centre—has for some time past been taking a leaf out of the book of Belgium, and experimenting with the cinematograph as an educational factor. The result has been eminently successful, so much so that the idea is to be enlarged. Black boards are things of the past, while "living pictures" are destined to remain.

Geography, history, ethnography, science, industry, archaeology, are all now taught by practical illustrations. Even in the study of languages the cinematograph is destined before long to prove a valuable auxiliary. By falling back upon suitable cinematographic views, there is no longer any difficulty in getting the pupils to concentrate their attention on the subject under study. That is precisely the object of the new method of teaching, which up to the present has proved so encouraging in both France and Belgium.

A RECORD FOR LONGEVITY.

Chauzeaux, a parish situated in the Maine-et-Loire, holds the record actually for the longevity of its clergy. The parish has only had five priests in 200 years.

THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

What is coming over the young present generation in France? It is only a few weeks ago that the suicide of two French schoolboys was recorded; now the suicidal mania has seized the girls. Two days ago, a girl at the Lycée d'Avignon had to be severely reprimanded for her conduct. Soon after she asked permission to leave the room. Angered by reproaches, the girl as soon as outside climbed up on to the roof, determined to throw herself into the street. She, however, slipped while on the slope of the roof, and her fall being arrested close to the gutter, she was, with considerable trouble, rescued from her perilous position, and escorted home in motor car to the delight of her parents. There is something seriously wrong with juveniles of both sexes when they are so ready to take their life for the slightest pretext. In the opinion of not a few it is a sure sign of a nation's rapid decay.

BEST CURES.

A French doctor has recently established in Toulouse what is probably the *derrière* of the *derrière* in Toulouse. He has a theory based on observations by Lumière, of Lyons, that people employed in workshops illuminated by red light become nervous, and were quickly tired, and that these effects ceased when blue light was substituted.

The doctor thus keeps his patient in a blue atmosphere; the glass in the window is blue, and all the decoration and furniture of the room is of the same hue. At night the electric light shines through blue globes. Absolute silence is enjoined throughout the establishment. His aim is to make his patients sleep as much time as possible in sleep, waking up at intervals to

the roof, determined to throw herself into the street. She, however, slipped while on the slope of the roof, and her fall being arrested close to the gutter, she was, with considerable trouble, rescued from her perilous position, and escorted home in motor car to the delight of her parents. There is something seriously wrong with juveniles of both sexes when they are so ready to take their life for the slightest pretext. In the opinion of not a few it is a sure sign of a nation's rapid decay.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 12.05 a.m.—The returns from the Japanese stations have not been received, but probably the typhoon has crossed W. Japan and moved into the Sea of Japan.

The barometer has fallen moderately to slightly over the China coast and Philippines respectively.

Pressure remains high over the S. part of the China Sea.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (S.E.)

Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamocka Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Kaiman Same as No. 1.

(*) S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to

showers.

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouf Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

1453

ECHOES FROM EVERYWHERE.

A FAMILY RECORD.

The baptism of the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gillingham at Kirkham, near Preston, was attended by the father's twin sisters, who acted as godmothers, and by the mother's twin brothers, who were godfathers.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The plan of an immense abbey, with walls five feet thick and wonderful carvings at the base of the buttresses, has been unearthed at the village of Bardney, near Lincoln, and it is hoped to discover the tomb of Ethelred, King of Mercia.

DORANDO PIETRI'S SUCCESSES.

Dorando Pietri, the Marathon runner, who arrived at Genoa, stated in the course of an interview that he was delighted with the United States, and that he intended to return in November to take part in other Marathon races. He has won £4,000, and hopes to continue running for two more years. He will postpone his marriage until after the expiration of that period.

THE GOLD CUP WINNER.

It is stated that Mr. J. A. de Rothschild made a considerable stroke of financial good fortune by winning the Gold Cup, although the ring was not prepared to lay him the wages of £21,000 to £21,000, as he suggested. He is a nephew of Mr. L. de Rothschild, and comes from the French branch of the great family. He is a man of striking personality, and is one of the most sporting, as well as youthful, ploughmen on the turf. Mr. de Rothschild's black and yellow chevrons are a medley of the colours of the house of Rothschild. He has now this year won, to the surprise of everyone, the long-distance races at Epsom and Ascot.

CANARY CHOIR IN A CHAPEL.

In Cincinnati (Ohio) recently forty canaries were installed in the Lincoln Baptist Chapel (says a *Daily Telegraph* message) to aid the regular choir in the religious service, and the effect of combining the birds' voices with the pipe organ and vocalists was declared by members of the congregation to be a success. The text was "Who are these that come flying through the air like doves?" The pastor had requested the members of the congregation to bring as many canaries as they could, and the gilded cages were hung all about the building. The birds began chirping with the first strains of the organ, and continued as long as the choir sang.

GERMANY'S FIRST AIRSHIP PORT.

There has just been a conference attended by Count Zeppelin the younger, Herr Dr. Adickes, the Chief Surgeon of Frankfurt-on-Main, and Herr Colmann, a Director of the Zeppelin Airship Yard, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of establishing an airship port at Frankfurt-on-Main. This would be the first official port of the kind in Germany. Dr. Adickes approves strongly of the idea, and assured his visitors that the municipal authorities would do all that could be desired to further the project. Count Zeppelin's latest plan is that the railway termini shall be enlarged so as to serve as shelters for the airships, a proceeding which will also be less costly than the erection of special halls.

FLODDEN FIELD.

A fund has been started with the object of the erection of a granite cross near the centre of Flodden field to honour the memory of King James IV. of Scotland and the thousands of the brave of both nations. The memorial will cost about £1,000 of which sum £200 has already been subscribed in the Borderland. It is to be erected in a commanding position on Piper's Hill, one of the ridges of Flodden Hill, where the Scottish centre maintained its heroic stand. John C. Collingwood, of Cornhill, has generously given a site for the purpose, with right of access from the nearest road, which site has been duly conveyed to three trustees subject to the condition that in default of proper upkeep the property shall revert to the donor.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXPEDITION.

According to cables from Nairobi, British East Africa, the members of Mr. Roosevelt's hunting party have (says a *Daily Mail* telegram) been suffering pangs of hunger and thirst. Commander Frederick Atterborough, of the British Navy, arrived at Nairobi and reported that Mr. H. J. Cunningham, who is in charge of Mr. Roosevelt's party, staggered into his house in an exhausted condition. Neither he nor his bearers had had any food for 24 hours. The expedition suddenly found itself short of food and water, and he had rushed ahead to secure relief, but had under-estimated the distance. As soon as Mr. Cunningham had rested pupils were given to him, and he at once started back with the utmost haste for Mr. Roosevelt's camp.

THE POPE'S MOTOR CAR.

There seems to be a mystery about the Pope's motor car. At first it was stated to be the gift of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Now it is said that the present came from several of the admirers of His Holiness, but their names are withheld. It seems generally agreed that the car is one of 40 horse-power, that it is upholstered in white, that it bears the Papal arms, contains a book rest, and is fitted with all the latest electrical improvements. Now it is said that Pius X. refuses to use the costly gift, and if he adheres to his resolve what will become of it? One of our Paris contemporaries suggested that the admirers offered to construct a canopy through the Vatican gardens, and there would have been no difficulty about the water—the proposal would have been consonant with the Pope's wishes, and he would have moved about in a gondola,

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letters: P.G. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED for China by a leading German Shipper, a most capable and trusted AGENT for the Sale of Hosiery and Underwear on a Liberal Commission. Please address "L. C. 9535," care of RUDOLF MOSE, Berlin, S. W. Germany. [1034]

S. S. "TONKIN" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo from Bordeaux "Ville de Cite" and "P. Leroy Lallier" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned; Goods remained unclaimed after MONDAY, the 9th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909. [2]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

The Science of Ethnology.

British Interests in China.

The Spanish Military Operations.

Aeronautics.

China and the Opium Question.

Hongkong and the Navy League.

Typhoon Signals.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Death of Mr. A. F. Gardner.

Death of Captain Robson.

Supreme Court.

"Perfectly Scandalous."

Another Piracy.

Dishabance in a Hairdressing Saloon.

The Tragedy at Murray Barracks.

Street Fighting at Wanchai.

Public Vehicles.

The Use of Fertilizers in Japan.

Correspondence:

The Typhoon Signals.

The Macao Opium Farm.

Trade with Tibet.

Canton News.

Gold Minings in the Philippines.

A Mysterious Disappearance in the Philippines.

Railways and Tramways in North China.

Death of Mr. H. W. Fraser.

Death of Mr. H. W. Hine.

Shipping Notes.

Diplomats in Peking.

Death of an Old Hobo Merchant.

Taipei Jems and Dr. Morrison.

Notes from Japan.

Service Agreement Actions at Shanghai.

Company Meeting:

The Indo-China Steam Navigation.

Company Report:

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd.

China's Trade in 1909.

Half Yearly Dividends.

The China Cotton Tree.

Far Eastern Telegraphs.

Commercial Depression in Japan.

Plague Prevention Work at Shanghai.

Japanese Insurance.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or 31 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance: postage \$2.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLEEK, with Good Knowledge of English and General Office routine. Typewriting essential.

Apply by letter to "M."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [994]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to put down for RACE MEETING are requested to send their Names in to the Undersigned, from whom all particulars regarding Price and conditions pertaining to selection and passing may be obtained.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1909. [1014]

GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED. A Fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S HOSE (SOCKS). Assorted Shades and Designs. Black, Tan, Striped, Checks, Lisle and Silk. Lisle, Double Heel and Toe, Plain and Lace Worked. Warranted Fast Colours. Guaranteed Stainless.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO. Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909. [41]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 26th July, to TUESDAY, 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOVER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A NINTERM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 3rd proximo, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOVER,

Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

General Agents for the

WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [983]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

T HE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [984]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st August of 1909, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th inst., to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [1028]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

T HE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [1015]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

AND THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

N OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petitions were on the 6th July, 1909, presented to the SUPREME COURT of Hongkong, by the said Society and Company respectively to confirm the alterations of the said Society's and the said Company's respective objects proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the said Society and the said Company respectively, unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 21st April, 1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at further Extraordinary Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which Resolutions respectively run as follows:

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of the said Court, in fifteen days from this Date and any person interested in the said Society or the said Company, whether as creditor, policy-holder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the Companies Ordinance 1865 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his/her/its Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition, or either of them, will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909. [985]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

5 NIGHTS ONLY

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE MERRY LITTLE MAIDS

COMIC OPERA CO.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE MERRY LITTLE MAIDS

COMIC OPERA CO.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE MERRY LITTLE MAIDS

AUCTION

E. & S. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY AND TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th AUGUST, 1909, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES—CHAIN, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, OLD MACHINERY, ELECTRIC CABLE and GEAR, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE—As Customary. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 24th July, 1909. [102]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager. Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

SUTTON'S SEEDS
Special Selected Collections
for this Climate.
VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
IN VARIOUS CASES.
To be obtained from

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Cases.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at 6s. 7d and 7s. 5d per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GLVS in Variety.

Inspection invited. WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

DAVID COSSAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY COILED
LONG FLAX
BELLIANCE CROWN
TARPAILING
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
1674] Sole Agents.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephones No. 515. [583]

A TACK & CO.
FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE,
26, DUN VINEY ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN
LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with
"ZEISS," "GOEZE," "ROSS" & "ALDIS"
Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 461
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of
historical interest showing the disposition of
the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A.
REEDER.

A description of Chinese Social Customs
and Superstitions, combined with the insight it
gives into political conditions in China, makes
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent
volume for presentation to friends at Home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese
Emblem in Gold. PRICE 35s.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Ltd., Messrs. BLEWELL & CO., or from the
Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office.

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1908
£19,121,310.

I. Authorised Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds 3,204,753 7 10
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [908]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDRAPURA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Aug., at 10 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on 3rd August. No claims will be admitted after delivery of goods has been effected to Consignees, and same must be presented with ten days of steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [1016]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 3rd Aug. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909. [16]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A THREE-COLOURED LANTERN—POISON GAS FROM A SHIP'S HOLD—VESSEL'S LIGHTS IN A TRIANGLE—METAL RIBBON—PYRAMID HOUSES—LAND EROSION—PA TIGUE CURE—JUPITER'S FAR-OFF MOON.

The production on a screen of photographic pictures in natural colours has been greatly simplified by the camera-stereopticon of André Cheron, a French experimenter. All successful pictures of this kind so far have depended on the "three-colour-process," in which three negatives are made under screens of the three primary colors, and the three pictures are in some way superposed or combined so as to be seen in a single view. The new apparatus is a small camera divided into three compartments arranged in a triangle. Their object-lenses of equal focus are placed in front of the compartments, and each is provided with an appropriate colour screen. With a lens of proper focus fitted into a ring that surrounds the three objectives, three different single-colour negatives of the same object are taken on a single plate. To project the views, a positive is inserted in place of the negative, a strong light is thrown upon the plate from behind, and a suitable lens in the ring around the three objectives concentrates and automatically superposes the three images on a projection-screen. Though there is some slight blurring, the coloured pictures so obtained are brilliant and pleasing.

Ferro-silicon, now coming into extensive use as a ready means of adding silicon to certain grades of steel, is produced by heating in the electric furnace a mixture of iron ore, quartz, coke and lime. When wet it gives off much phosphorescent hydrogen, arseniuretted hydrogen and other gas, and the death of five Russian immigrants last December, while passengers in the steerage of a steamer from Antwerp to Grimsby, has been traced to poisonous emanations from a cargo of this material.

An arrangement of ship's lights in a definite triangle on a known plan is urged by D. H. Shattock-Brown as a safeguard against collision. The lights would then show an observer on another ship the vessel's course, her distance from the observer, and her approximate speed.

Not the least interesting of accidental discoveries is the new method of rapidly converting metals into ribbon form, which was hit upon by Mr. Gilbert, a British chemist, while seeking some way of making white lead without handling.

The molten metal is dropped upon a rapidly revolving drum filled with cold water, and from the surface of the drum it abuts out at the rate of twenty miles an hour as delicate silvery ribbon, 1/500 to 1/100 of an inch thick, so cooled that it can be caught in the hand. In this way metal ribbon can be produced at an expense of \$5,000 or \$10,000 a ton, or perhaps a twentieth of the cost of making white lead by the old method. Numerous applications are expected, as ribbon of lead will take the place of lead shavings or turnings for packing joints and bearings and other purposes. Zinc ribbon will probably be useful in the cyanide treatment of gold ores, and in chemical industries various metals will be brought into solution more quickly when first made into ribbon.

A new dwelling proposed at the late hygienic congress in Berlin is to have each successive story narrowed from three to six feet, with several feet of balconies to widen the terraces thus formed. This plan, recommended particularly for sanatoriums and houses for the poorer people, provides an abundance of air and light for each story, and supplies an open space for recreation out of doors. As a material for buildings of this kind, reinforced concrete has hygienic and other advantages.

The United States is wearing down at the average rate of one inch in 760 years. This rate is computed from twenty years of stream gauging and water analysis by the Geological Survey, the Engineer Corps of the Army, and the Weather Bureau, supplemented by some state and municipal work. The streams carry off each year an average of 87 tons of dissolved solids and 166 tons of suspended matter for each square mile of surface—equivalent to a total of 27,000,000 tons of dissolved and 513,000,000 tons of suspended matter.

Fatigue has been shown to be a poisoning of the body through the accumulation of waste products under certain conditions, and some twenty years ago Prof. Mosso, of Turin, found that the illness sometimes following the eating of the flesh of game or cattle is due to over-fatigue of the animals at the time of slaughter.

The active agent was found to be a specific toxin, instead of an alkaloid, like the strychnine and brucine produced by plants. The toxin was isolated by Dr. Weicher, and proved to act as an antitoxin in small injections, while large injections produced the symptoms of fatigue, followed by death. A firm of German chemists has now produced an antitoxin for fatigue by a simpler method than extracting it from fatigued muscles. When albumen is broken up by heating ten hours with very dilute nitric acid, one of the products gives the physiological effects of fatigue, and long heating or boiling destroys this poison, yielding a substance that neutralizes its action. The antitoxin is separated by dialyzing through a porous membrane and extracting with acetone. It may be injected into the body, and is claimed to neutralize fatigue, preventing injurious effects.

The introduction of magazine rifles into the army is said to have ended the custom of using the rifle as a telephone by placing the muzzle to the ground and listening at the breech for the

movement of distant cavalry. A new apparatus on the same principle as the aeronette of M. Marlet, a French inventor. This is a trumpet-shaped tube a yard or more high, enclosing a central cone, and it is claimed to be so sensitive that the tick of a watch can be heard several hundred yards away. In listening for sounds through the earth, it is best placed in a special hole.

The eighth satellite of Jupiter, discovered at the Greenwich Observatory in January of last year, proves remarkable not only for being so far from the planet but also for its very eccentric orbit, its distance from Jupiter varying from about 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 miles. It revolves around the planet in about twenty-six of our months.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LORD ROBERTS' PL. N.

The following account of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Roberts' appeal to the nation to strengthen its military forces is taken from a London contemporary:

The House of Lords this evening was the scene of an important debate on the question whether all the young men of the country should be compelled to serve in the Territorial Force.

The importance of the occasion was manifested by the appearance of the House when the proceedings began at half-past four. Not only were most of the scarlet benches fully occupied, but up above in the narrow gallery which runs along each side of the House there were lines of interested Peers, whose summer dresses of blue and grey and white stood out in vivid and pleasant contrast against the dark oak paneling behind them. In the Diplomatic Gallery keen-eyed Japanese gentlemen sat listening attentively to every word. Down on the steps of the throne Privy Councillors and some of Peers helped to make up an unusually large audience. Lord Lucas, the Under-Secretary for War, sat by the side of Lord Crewe; Lord Lansbury was on the cross benches near Lord Roberts.

Among others present were Lord Morley of Blackburn, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Lord Grey, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Beauchamp, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lamington, Lord Waldegrave, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Ellerborough, Lord Allexand, Lord MacDonald, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Raglan, Lord Carrington, Lord Newton, Lord Hartington, Lord Hardwick, Lord Penrhyn, the Bishop of Oxford.

The business of the day was prefaced by appreciative references to the late Lord Ripon, made by Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne, representing the two sides of the House.

LOD ROBERTS.

It was about twenty minutes to five when Lord Roberts stepped alertly from the cross benches to the opposite side of the table in order to move the second reading of his National Service (Training and Home Defence) Bill. The Bill imposes on all male subjects resident in the United Kingdom the obligation of serving in the Territorial Force between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Liability to training is limited, however, to four years, normally the second to the fifth year, or the third to the sixth year. Liability to attend on command, that is, in the case of imminent national danger, remains exactly as with the Territorial Force. No person can buy his discharge or procure any kind of exemption by means of a money payment.

With clear voice Lord Roberts made his lucid, soldierly explanations to the House. "Our present system," he said, "fails to provide a force to deal with the serious military problems that confront us in various parts of the Empire or with the defence of the United Kingdom." Our Regular Army was as good, if not better, than any army in the world, but he pointed out that it was numerically inadequate.

There are the gravest doubts whether we could at this moment send over-seas a force of more than 100,000 men—leaving little else in this country than a number of recruits, under nineteen and twenty years of age.

His proposed scheme might not give us a perfect Army, but it would at least in the course of a few years provide us with a million men adequately trained, well disciplined, and able to use their rifles with effect.

Lord Roberts appealed to the Peers to study the question themselves, and not to pass by his words an "early verdict." More than once the veteran field-marshall brought his fist down with emphasis on the word "training," and he was repeatedly encouraged with warm cheers.

The Duke of Norfolk, head of one of the most famous English families, rose to second the proposal. "May the day never come," he exclaimed, "when the pitiless cry, 'Too late,' is heard through England." There was much applause at the duke's speech.

Then from his side rose the Duke of Northumberland, head of another great and famous family, to condemn the Bill.

He spoke of the dangers of throwing a large number of young men of all classes together at an impressionable age in the "barrack room, barrack square, and canteen." "Have any of your lordships had sons to look after at eighteen or nineteen?" he asked.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST.

Lord Middleton (the former War Secretary) declared that unless we could change the whole sentiment of the country, we should be forced to pay good wages to those whom we compelled to serve against their will. Their lordships would be taking a great responsibility if, against the military opinion of the trusted advisers of the Government, they proceeded by their vote for this Bill to charge upon the House of Commons the duty of finding an extra £5,000,000 for a system with regard to which there were so many doubts.

WAR OFFICE REPLY.

Lord Lucas, the Under-Secretary for War, then rose to give the opinion of the Government. The cost would be more than the £24,000,000 or £25,000,000 estimated by the National Service League. The method of training suggested would disorganise the labour market and create problems of unemployment which it would take all the ingenuity of the Tariff Reform League to solve.

"Hopelessly costly and hopelessly unworkable" was how the Under-Secretary summed up the scheme.

You are discussing the question of home defence in its narrowest sense against imperial defence in its widest sense." The military forces of the Empire amounted to 1,200,000 men, and, excluding India, the troops liable to serve outside their own particular countries were 416,000. The "striking force" which we could send abroad would shortly be 166,000 men.

The Bishop of Exeter supported the Bill on the ground of the moral and physical benefit which would result to the nation. There were,

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CALEDONIAN, French str., 2,740, Cuzanova, 2nd August—Shanghai 30th July, General-Messageries Maritimes.
CHINSEA, British str., 1,335, A. Harris, 2nd August—Shanghai 29th July, General-Butterfield & Swire.
CHINKEAN, British str., 1,260, W. W. Kay, 2nd August—Cleto 26th July, General-Butterfield & Swire.
HONG WAN I, British str., 2,060, Kinghorn, 1st August—Rangoon via Singapore 25th July, General-Chinese.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 2nd August—Shanghai 29th July, General-C. M. S. N. Co.
MANDAL, Norwegian str., 1,194, E. Erickson, 2nd August—Tingtan 26th July, Rice-Augard, Thorson & Co.
SEGUNA, German str., 4,945, Sacha, 2nd August—Hankow and Shanghai 30th July, General-Hamburg-Amerika Line.
TEAN, British str., 1,350, Outerbridge, 2nd August—Manila 30th July, Hemp-Butterfield & Swire.
TONKIN, French str., 3,084, Charbonnel, 2nd August—Marseille 4th July, Mails and General-Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
2nd August.
Caledonian, French str., for Europe.
Kwangtung, Chinese str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

2nd August.
EUKI MARU, Jap. str., for Saigon.
HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihoo.
HUPEN, British str., for Tsingtao.
MINERVA, American str., for Keelung.
TONKIN, French str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chinkin* reports: Fine clear throughout, S.W. monsoon.
The Chinese str. *Kwangtung* reports: Mod. and light winds with clear and fine weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

July 31st.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—
KOWLOON DOCK—Forward, Paul Beau,
H.M.S. *Janus*, *Merlin*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Quarantine.

TAIKOO DOCK—Hangchow, *Sui Chong*, *Chiyo Maru*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

DELHI

Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MANTUA," 11,000 tons from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "OCEANA" due in London on the 19th September, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

GLENESK

Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1909.

For Freight or passage apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

1005

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

WELSH PRINCE

will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909.

915

"INDEA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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INDRAWADI

Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched as above on the 21st August, 1909.

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

966

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

CARMDENSHIRE

Captain Daniel, will be despatched as above on about the 25th instant.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. The steamer is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery and electric fans in staterooms. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried. Fare to London, £35.

For Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1909.

1032

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K," nearest Hongkong "H" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c, via usual Ports of Call.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th inst. at Noon.
LIVERPOOL & ANTWERP	CARMARTHENSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Daniel	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 25th inst.
GENEVA	GENEVE	Brit. str.	—	Rafferty	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 7th inst.
SAMBA	SAMBA	Ger. str.	—	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th inst.
SEGOVIA	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	—	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Today.
ANDALUSIA	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	Block	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Sept.
SPELLA	SPELLA	Ger. str.	—	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th Sept.
SLAVONIA	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th inst.
CALEDONIAN	FR.	str.	—	—	TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.	To-day.
CAZANOVIA	CAZANOVIA	—	—	—	TO-MORROW, at Daylight	—
SANUKI MARU	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	About 11th inst.
SARDINIA	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
YEDDO	YEDDO	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst.
AWA MARU	AWA MARU	Jan. str.	—	A. Keith	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 7th Sept.
CARMDENSHIRE	CARMDENSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Ingram	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 25th inst.
SAXONIA	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
MISHIMA MARU	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 30th inst. at Noon.
AMERICA MARU	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TO-YO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at Noon.
PRINZ LUDWIG	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	F. v. Blinzer	MELCHERS & CO.	About 25th inst.
TRILESTE, &c, via SINGAPORE, &c.	TRILESTE	Aus. str.	—	Radonich	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	NEW YORK	Brit. str.	—	W. G. Williams	ARNOLD & CO., ED.	On 14th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	BOSTON	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 10th Sept.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN	VANCOUVER	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th inst. at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER via KELUNG, SHANGHAI & JAPAN	—	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst.
SEATTLE MARU	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 18th Sept. at Noon.
KAGA MARU	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OBARA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23th inst.
SHINANO MARU	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 14th Sept. at 4 P.M.
LENNOX	LENNOX	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 8th inst. at Noon.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 4 P.M.
MONTAGUE	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.
SEATTLE MARU	SEATTLE MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE via KELUNG & C.	VICTORIA B.C.	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE via KELUNG & C.	VICTORIA B.C.	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	Quick despatch.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 7th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 11th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 18th inst.
NIKHO MARU	NIKHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 5 P.M.
HITACHI MARU	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MIYASAKI MARU	MIYASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 28th inst.
NIKHO MARU	NIKHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
TSIKINI	TSIKINI	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SUBANG	SUBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
CHIPEUNG	CHIPEUNG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
KUREHICHO	KUREHICHO	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
BUELOW	BUELOW	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
FOOSHING	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
INDIEN	INDIEN	Dan. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
CHOYSONG	CHOYSONG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
YATSHING	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
CHINHUA	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
CALDONIA	CALDONIA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
CHINAN	CHINAN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIKON YUSHI KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit.				

